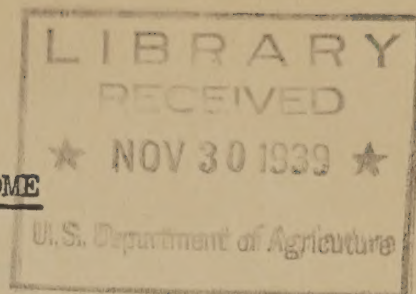


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A SIMPLE PLAN FOR SCREENING THE FARM HOME



It has been amply demonstrated that the proper screening and mosquito proofing of the home is a general health measure promoting not only the health of the entire family but its comfort as well. Proper screening of the home among other things

1. Reduces the amount of malaria in the family.
2. Reduces the prevalence of serious insect-borne intestinal disturbances of children so prevalent during hot weather.
3. Makes life more enjoyable in summer by eliminating pestiferous insects.
4. Makes the home more comfortable and warm in winter by eliminating drafts.

In order to make possible the effective screening of rural homes a simplified plan of screening and mosquito proofing has been developed which can be applied effectively even to the poorer homes. It is believed that close study of the drawing and comments below will enable a person of average intelligence to screen effectively the home, making use of the simple construction shown.

Screen Doors

1. Construct screen doors as shown by the drawings, noting the following:
  - (a) Screen door overlaps original door frame, hence must be 3 inches or 4 inches wider and about 2 inches taller than the opening.
  - (b) Nails used in all metal plates are long enough to clinch on opposite side.
  - (c) Use only 16 mesh galvanized (or copper) wire screen.
  - (d) Hang the screen door with the screen side inside.



- (e) If house ever sags and screen door binds, the 1" x 1" strips can be pulled off and reapplied relieving the binding.

2. Window.

Use 16 mesh galvanized (or copper) wire screen and cover entire window (not merely the lower half). Tack wire directly to window frame taking care that no openings remain around edges for mosquitoes to enter. Use two rows of tacks at bottom where usually all the wear and strain come.

3. Holes and other openings.

If outside walls of house are not mosquito tight, paper the rooms having such outside walls with a heavy tough wrapping paper. This paper should be tacked on the walls -- not pasted -- preferably horizontally starting at the floor. The next layer higher up should overlap the lower layer 3 inches and so on until the ceiling is reached. It may be necessary to paper the ceiling to stop entrance of insects through cracks.

4. Floors.

Cover all floor cracks and holes through which mosquitoes may enter, using tin strips or other suitable means. Possibly relaying the floor may be a more advantageous means.

5. Other entrances.

Cover fireplaces and flue holes with 16 mesh screens making them fit very close.

6. Go over the screens and papering at regular intervals and see that all openings are properly closed and repairs made where necessary.

Prepared by

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Fig. 1

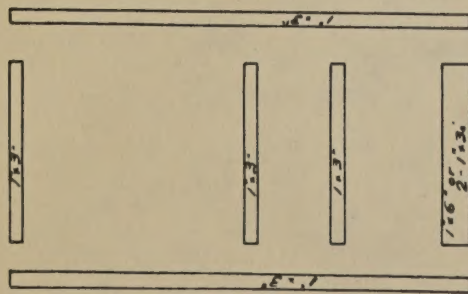


Fig. 2

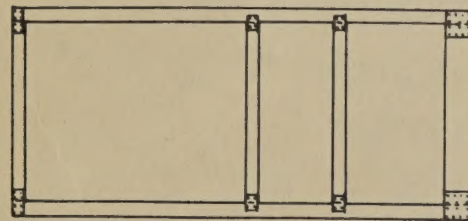


Fig. 3

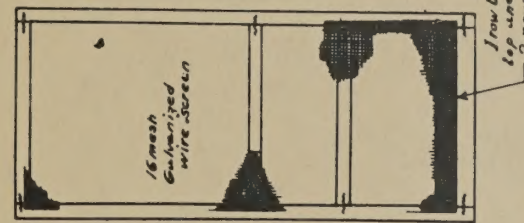


Fig. 4

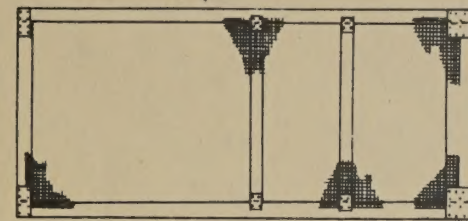


Fig. 5

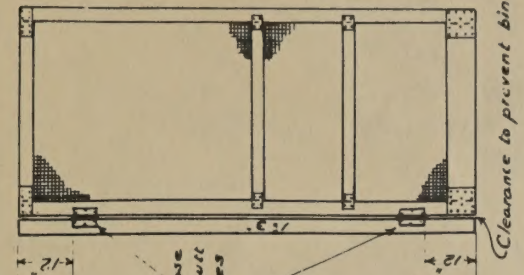
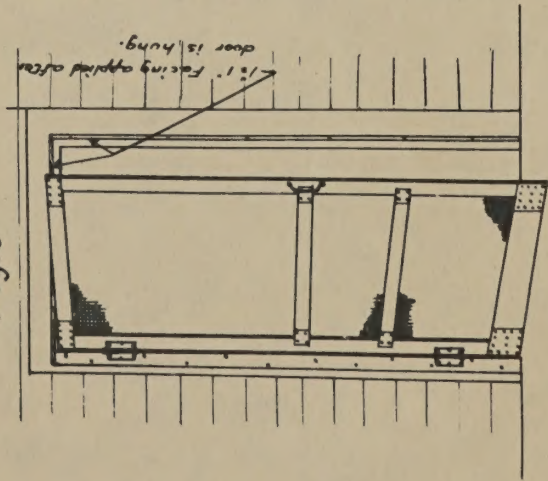
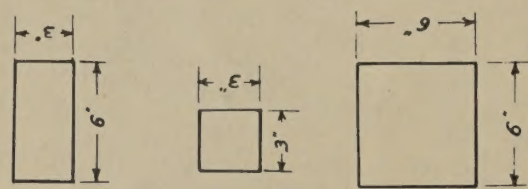


Fig. 6



Plates



Top plates  
4 per door

Crossrail plates  
8 per door

Bottom plates  
4 per door

### Schedule of Operations

1. Cut frame members as shown in Fig. 1
2. Attach cover plates. All nails should clinch. Fig. 2
3. Turn door over. Insert  $\frac{1}{2}$  x 5 corrugated fasteners across joints to stiffen. Tack on screen. Two rows of tacks at bottom. Fig. 3
4. Nail cover plates over screen. Clinch nails. Fig. 4
5. Turn door screen side down and attach hinges and hanging strip. Fig. 5
6. Attach door to house to overlap opening. Fig. 6
7. Put 1" facing strips along top and open side. Attach good coil spring [to cross member] to keep door closed. Examine door for good fit.

